

MIKADO MENACED

Ninety Russian Warships are at Anchor Off Korea.

ALONGSIDE JAPAN SHIPS

Russian Brigades Have Also Been Mustered on the Korean Border. Tragic Denouement is Hourly Awaited.

Official information received in Paris shows that a formidable Russian fleet composed of ninety war ships of all classes, has left Port Arthur and has arrived at Ma-San-Pho, south of Korea, where the Japanese fleet had already arrived. The Russian ships anchored within the harbor, alongside the Japanese ships.

Several brigades of Russian troops have been moved forward to the Korean boundary, and are now encamped on the border. Diplomatic negotiations are still proceeding at Tokio. These do not relate to the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops, but to the future of Korea.

The Patrie, newspaper, in a special dispatch from Darmstadt gives an interview with Alexander Savinsky, the secretary of Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, who, it is claimed spoke on the authority of his chief upon Russo-Japanese relations. M. Savinsky is quoted as saying:

"Our agents at Tokio have informed us that Japan desires war and is prepared for it. We have enough troops in Siberia to resist all the Japanese forces."

Reports Discredited.

The Japanese minister at London, Baron Hayashi, described the announcement made by The London Daily Mail's correspondent at Kobe, Japan, that Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, had presented a note to the Japanese government contending that Japan had no right to interfere in the question of the evacuation of Manchuria and proposing the partition of Korea between Russia and Japan as being "fantastical and unworthy of consideration."

The news from Kobe, the minister says, is about as reliable as news from Shanghai. He reiterated that there was nothing in the situation in Korea to occasion uneasiness.

"I have not heard and I do not believe," added the Japanese minister, "that Russia has intimated her refusal to evacuate Manchuria and that she has refused to allow Japan to interfere with her occupation. I see nothing in the situation at the present moment that supports the report of a warlike attitude on the part of either Russia or Japan."

The minister added that he had not received a word regarding any concentration of or alarming movement of the Russian fleet in the Far East.

No Evacuation Move.

According to all Chinese reports, Thursday, October 8, the date fixed for the evacuation of parts of Manchuria by the Russian troops passed without a Russian movement toward the evacuation of Manchuria. In the meantime the Russian-Japanese negotiations regarding Korea and Manchuria are proceeding at Tokio between the Japanese cabinet and the Russian minister, Baron de Rosen. The latter is acting under direct instructions from Admiral Alexieff, viceroy of the Far East.

The prospect is considered doubtful, unless Russia makes substantial concessions. The rumor of the Japanese rejection of the Russian demands is officially denied.

China is understood to be waiting for the result of Japan's negotiations before further treating with Russia for the evacuation of Manchuria.

Beavers Surrender Some More.

George W. Beavers surrendered himself at New York Thursday upon the fourth indictment returned against him in Washington, charging conspiracy to defraud the government through contracts for the purchase of cancelling machines.

BATEMAN IS TURNED DOWN.

His Nomination by Grand Jury for Notary Public Not Confirmed. The controversy between Judge Walter Venable and ex-Judge J. N. Bateman, at Atlanta, Ga., over the office of notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace came to a surprising and sensational ending in the superior court Wednesday morning, when Judge Lumpkin refused to confirm the grand jury's nomination of Bateman.

The matter attracted more than passing notice, from the fact that Bateman was the principal figure in the contest for the alleged Collier issue paper will.

ATLANTA FAIR GATES OPEN.

Ushered in With Largest Attendance in History of Association. In the presence of the largest crowd that has ever attended an opening day, the fifth annual fair of the Southern Interstate Fair Association began at Atlanta Wednesday at noon.

Nearly 5,000 people passed through the turnstiles during the afternoon and at night, and the first day was an entire success.

EMBEZZLER IN GREAT LUCK.

Sentence for Stealing \$13,000 Is Only Thirty Days in Jail.

Thomas Ward, vice president of the Lemars national bank, at St. Louis, Mo., who pleaded guilty to embezzlement in the sum of \$13,000, was sentenced Wednesday to pay a fine of \$12,000 and to stay in jail until the amount is paid.

It has been discovered that the sentence given Mr. Ward will amount to his serving just thirty days in jail.

POTTS FACES A JURY.

Young Street Car Conductor Arraigned in Court at Rome, Ga., on Charge of Murdering Theford.

The case of the state vs. J. D. Potts, charged with the murder of Dr. M. A. Theford, was called Wednesday morning in the superior court at Rome, Ga. The prosecution took up all the morning and some of the afternoon with the evidence of Dr. L. P. Hammond, who was the attending surgeon when Theford died, as well as a witness to the shooting. By him it was shown that Theford was not on the car when shot and that he was shot in the back while begging Potts not to kill him.

On cross-examination it was shown that Theford was in disguise with his face blackened and his long, flowing beard tied back behind his ears. For the defense a great array of witnesses were summoned. Motorman Fowler, who ran on the electric car, of which Potts was the conductor, testified that Theford had threatened four times to kill Potts and had requested him (Fowler) to advise Potts to either give up his wife or "quit this country," as he (Theford) and Potts could not live in the same country while Mrs. Potts and her husband lived together.

Theford employed Potts' wife before she was married in his medicine house, and after she was married, he attempted to call at the Potts home several times, but was denied admission and ordered away. It was after this that Potts began to get letters threatening his life. These letters, which Potts alleges Theford wrote, are the keys to the whole situation. Theford denied writing them, but the defense will have several writing experts to testify about this point.

The defense will show that Potts and his wife were both outraged at Theford's persistent attentions after Mrs. Potts' marriage, but every peaceful means to stop them was resorted to before actual violence. They claim that Theford resented this treatment and, besides openly threatening Potts, also wrote him the letters in question. They will show that Theford was in disguise as a negro just before the shooting and was in such disguise, and apparently approaching Potts, when shot and killed. The testimony of Mr. Fowler also showed that Theford was seen standing near the car track, along which Potts passed, a few nights before the shooting in this same disguise.

Theford was shot by young Potts in the latter part of August, the killing creating a tremendous sensation throughout the union, where Theford is known through his patent medicine. After the shooting and before he died, Theford declared that he intended Potts no harm, but was going about in disguise to find out what threats Potts had made.

The entire story is most sensational and some points are somewhat obscure, if not mysterious.

The evidence at Thursday's session of the court was mostly in letters, alleged to have been written by Dr. Theford to Potts' wife. No name is signed to the letters and the defense is trying to prove the handwriting as being Dr. Theford's. The dying statement of Dr. Theford will not be introduced as evidence.

Potts made his statement, and recited in detail the cause which led up to the killing.

NOW UP TO UMPIRES.

Arguments in Alaskan Boundary Arbitration Close in London.

The arguments in the Alaskan boundary arbitration were finished at London Thursday afternoon. Mr. Dickinson concluded with an eloquent peroration, dealing with the bonds of amity between the United States and Great Britain.

The wives and families of the commissioners and of counsel were present.

John W. Foster, the agent of the United States, thanked the British government for its courtesy. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone paid a tribute to Mr. Dickinson, and the session broke up.

The matter is now with the umpires for decision.

MOUNTAIN OUT OF MOLE HILL.

Case of "Shanghai" Negro Boy Raises Much Fuss and Feathers.

Moses Smallwood, a colored boy from Georgia, who claims to have been shanghaied on board the Russian bark Alice in Savannah last July, arrived at New York on the Majestic Thursday. A customs inspector was detailed to meet the ship down the bay and take Smallwood before the United States district attorney in New York, who will see that he is sent back to Savannah to testify against the two boarding house keepers whom he charges with shanghaiing him.

LANDS FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

Nearly a Million Dollars' Worth Have Been Recovered.

Samuel V. Hoaden, of Washington, and Daniel S. Decker, of New York, the lawyers who are attempting to recover nearly \$1,000,000 worth of Kentucky, Virginia and Alabama lands for Mrs. Maybrick, the famous English prisoner, declare that David W. Armstrong, the lawyer formerly of Louisville, is the one who maneuvered Mrs. Maybrick's American estate.

They say that they have already recovered 27,000 acres in Alabama.

ARMY MORTUARY STATISTICS

As Shown in Annual Report of Surgeon General R. M. O'Reilly.

An increase in the death rate for the army from 13.94 per thousand in 1901 to 15.49 per 1,000 in 1902 is shown in the annual report of Surgeon General R. M. O'Reilly for the fiscal year ending June 30. This increase is attributed to cholera, which caused 3.54 deaths per 1,000.

HOW TRUSTS WORK

Plans by Which Millions Were Gobbled Up is Exposed.

STARTLING FACTS GIVEN

Dresser Explains How Morgan and Schwab Filled Pockets and Then Allowed a Big Combine to Go to the Wall.

One of the most interesting statements in connection with the formation of the ill-fated United States Ship Building Company, told by LeRoy Dresser, in legal proceedings at New York Wednesday, was that after a pool of 200,000 preferred and 250,000 common stock had been placed in the hands of Harris, Gates & Co., it was agreed that none of this stock should be marketed until 25,000 preferred and 25,000 common owned by J. P. Morgan & Co. and 75,000, each kind, owned by C. M. Schwab, had first been sold.

Mr. Dresser told also of his original agreement as president of the Trust Company of the Republic, to obtain the underwriting of \$3,000,000 of United States Ship Building Company stock; how this was increased to \$4,750,000 by the failure of the French subscribers to pay up; how Mr. Schwab came to offer his Bethlehem works to the ship building company, and how J. P. Morgan & Co. then came into the transaction.

Mr. Dresser, who took the stand at the opening of the hearing, testified that he had no written statement as to the values of the plants of the company of which he undertook the underwriting, but that Lewis Nixon and John W. Young had made oral representations.

The Mercantile Trust Company, he was told by Colonel McCook, secured the underwriting principally in France. The purchase of the Bethlehem Steel Works for the ship building company was then discussed. Mr. Dresser stated that the overtures for the sale of the steel company had been made by Charles M. Schwab, who said he owned nearly all the stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company and that because of its armor-making capacity, he believed the company would do better with the ship building company than with the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Schwab, according to Mr. Dresser, said he wanted \$9,000,000 cash for his stock, and submitted reports which showed that it cost him more than \$7,000,000 and was earning \$1,450,000 a year.

"We told him we could not trade on a cash basis," said Mr. Dresser, "because we had no cash, and he said he would take \$10,000,000 in bonds at 90 for the \$9,000,000."

This was agreed to, the arrangement also providing that he was to receive with the bonds a stock bonus of \$9,000,000 each of the common and preferred stock of the United States Ship Building Company. Mr. Schwab stated that \$2,000,000 of the stock was to go to J. P. Morgan & Co.

For the stock of the Bethlehem Company, Mr. Dresser said, there was really given \$10,000,000 in bonds, \$9,000,000 in common stock and \$9,000,000 in preferred stock. There was some talk of pooling the stock of the ship building company, he said, Mr. Schwab insisting that all the stock be held until his and Mr. Morgan's had been put on the market.

FREE, BUT PENNILESS.

So Walls Judge Randolph to His Friends in Alabama.

Judge Francis Randolph, recently released from prison in Colombia, after being condemned to death for an alleged murder, has sent a cablegram to friends in Montgomery, Ala., as follows:

"Free, but destitute. Cable me money. I can draw on Park bank, New York."

About \$500 was at once raised and he was promptly crêled of the fact.

Randolph is expected to return to Montgomery, when, it is believed, all cases pending against him for embezzlement, will not be pressed.

KANSAS SWEEP BY TORNADO.

Only Three Fatalities Reported, But Damage Done is Enormous.

Three persons killed outright, two fatally injured and fourteen others more or less seriously hurt, with enormous property loss, is the net result of tornadoes that prevailed near Hamilton, Greenwood county, and near Alceville, Coffey county, Kans., Tuesday night. The town of Alceville, which has 200 inhabitants, was practically demolished. Wires were prostrated and the extent of the storm was not learned until late Wednesday. The list of casualties may yet be incomplete.

ONLY SECOND-DEGREE MURDER.

Is Asked by Solicitor in the Trial of Haywood at Raleigh.

The evidence in the trial of Haywood for the murder of Skinner was concluded at Raleigh, N. C., Thursday. The judge asked the prosecuting solicitor if he would ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree, to which the solicitor replied:

"No, we will only ask for a verdict of murder in the second degree."

FOOTBALL A "SOCIAL" GAME.

For that Reason the Color Line is Drawn by an Indiana Team.

Manager Eller, of the Wabash football team, at Crawfordsville, Ind., has received a letter from H. T. Watson, manager of the Rose Polytechnic League, stating that they consider football a social game and as a matter of principle would not play if Gordon, a colored player, was allowed to participate. The game has been cancelled.

OPPOSE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Southern Superintendents of Education Want Peabody Education Fund to Remain Intact.

A resolution of protest against using the Peabody education fund for the establishment of a great southern normal school was adopted Wednesday by the superintendents of education of six leading southern states who met in Atlanta.

This resolution had already been signed by the superintendents of eleven southern states, but was readopted by those who gathered in Atlanta, all of whom had previously signed it. The consideration of such a resolution was not a part of the purpose of the convention, but was taken up incidentally on account of the meeting of the Peabody trustees in New York to consider the proposition of the great normal school.

One of the main objects of the convention was carried out by the decision of the superintendents present to issue within the next month a circular to the people of the south, calling their attention to the defects and needs of the public schools of this section and the cures for the same.

Defects in School System.

A committee composed of Superintendent Myers, of Tennessee; Superintendent Joyner, of North Carolina, and Superintendent Whitfield, of Mississippi, was appointed to draft this circular, which will be submitted to all the southern superintendents before issuance. The outline of the circular, as drawn up, is as follows:

Address to the People of the South, Emphasizing—

1. Present condition of education in the southern states.

2. The needs of the public schools in these states: (a) Better houses and grounds. (b) Better qualified and trained teachers better paid. (c) Better county supervision, with increased qualifications and compensation for county superintendents. (d) Longer terms for public schools. (e) Fewer and larger Rural Schools. (f) Correlation, Systematization and Advancement of Course of Study in the Rural Public Schools.

3. Measures of Supplying These Needs. (a) More Money. (b) By Economy of Funds Now Available. (c) Increase of Funds by State, County and District Taxation.

The Tech is Praised.

All the superintendents of education attending the convention say that hereafter they will recommend the Georgia Tech to the people of their states instead of Cornell and other northern schools of technology.

"We believe," said one of the gentlemen, "that in the Georgia Tech is a school worthy of the patronage of the young men of the south who desire a technical education and we shall do all we can to turn students that way instead of to the schools of the north and east."

The morning session Wednesday was devoted to a discussion and comparison of the school laws of the various southern states with a special view to devising legislative remedies for existing defects. In the evening State Superintendent of Education H. L. Whitfield, of Mississippi, who not long ago conducted a campaign in his state for local taxation, discussed such campaigns with the other members of the convention. The commissioners and superintendents present stated that they had derived great benefit from the experience of Professor Whitfield.

The convention adjourned Thursday after a further discussion of local taxation questions.

AIRSHIP A DISMAL FAILURE.

Aerial Craft of Langley Plunges Into the Potomac River.

The 60-foot steel-built flying machine, the climax of years of exhaustive study in the efforts of Professor Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, to solve the problem of mechanical flight in mid-air, was launched at Wide Water, Va., Wednesday, and the experiment, carefully planned and delayed for months, proved a complete failure.

The immense airship sped rapidly along its 70-foot track, was carried by its own momentum for 100 yards and then fell gradually into the Potomac river, whence she emerged a total wreck.

TILLMAN ON THE STAND.

Slayer of Gonzales Rehearses Story of the Sensational Tragedy.

At Lexington, S. C., Thursday James H. Tillman went upon the stand as a witness in his own behalf. It was just one hour before adjournment that his counsel asked that the defendant be called. With perfect self-composure he arose from his seat among his attorneys and placed himself at the clerk's desk to take the oath.

Although he was on the stand an hour, he only fairly began his testimony when court adjourned. Thirteen more witnesses were heard.

ANOTHER CRANK NABBED.

Decker Also Wanted to Inspect Interior of the White House.

John Decker, of Norwich, Conn., who evidently is a mechanic, about 44 years old, entered the white house soon after the doors were opened Wednesday morning. The officials thought from his actions he was a crank and arrested him. He was not armed and made no resistance when placed under arrest.

King Peter's New Cabinet.

A new Serbian cabinet has been formed at Belgrade, with the following as leading members: Premier, General Grucic; foreign minister, Andrija Nikolic; interior minister, Stojan Protic; and war minister, Colonel Andrejevics.

Three Lose Life by Tornado.

A tornado passed near Princeton, Ill., Saturday evening, killing three persons and destroying a large amount of farm property.

Turkey's Strong Army.

An Organization That Can Turn Over 1,000,000 Men Into the Field.

At the time of writing, when the Balkan peninsula is virtually an armed camp, and the dispatch of Turkish troops, including many Asiatic battalions, to guard the frontiers, continues without cessation, the defensive and offensive capabilities of the Ottoman Empire may fairly be considered. During the war with Greece in 1897 the Sultan mobilized 600,000 men without any great effort; but while that campaign brought out the rapidity of the mobilization and the devotion and endurance of the Turkish soldier, it also revealed in high commands indecision and lethargy, and in organization not a few weak points. Since then new laws and sweeping reforms have been put into operation, with the view to perfecting the organization according to the most approved German methods; while the Sultan has declared his resolve to increase the war footing of his armies to one and a half millions. The organization of the Turkish Army only takes Musulmans into account. In spite of provisions to the contrary laid down in 1838, Christians are still excluded from the Ottoman military service and are compelled to the payment of a substitution tax.

It is only in the medical corps that non-Musulman officers, usually Armenians or Jews, are found. Certain Musulmans, such as natives of Constantinople, the north of Albania, Arabia and Tripoli, are also exempt from military service; while a large number of the Asiatic tribes, Kurds and Arabs, representing a population of over a million and a half, escape regular recruiting, either by legal exemption or from their own refusal to submit to it.

For Ottoman subjects military service is obligatory for twenty years, viz., from the age of twenty to forty, and it is divided as follows: Six years with the Nizam, or active army; eight years with the Redif, or reserve army; and six years with the Mustafiz or Landsturm. The service with the colors is according to regulation three years, the remaining three years of active service being spent in the Nizam reserve, but the former period is frequently extended to four, five or even more years. The registration lists of recruits shows that about 120,000 men are liable to service each year, but, as a matter of fact, only about 80,000 are incorporated into the army. A few years back the leakage was considerably more.

The Nizam troops have a peace strength of 216,530 and a war strength of 374,300. The number of guns is the same—viz., 1494. The Nizam comprise 320 infantry battalions, 200 squadrons, 255 horse, field, howitzer and mountain batteries, 145 siege and fortress artillery companies, thirty-six companies of engineers, eight railway and five telegraph companies, twenty-four companies of military train troops and sixty-three companies of artificers and workmen. There are 374 battalions of Redif infantry and forty-eight squadrons of Redif cavalry.

In addition there are distributed through the whole empire 136 battalions of gendarmes and 200 squadrons of mounted gendarmes. Since 1891 endeavors have been made to utilize the most warlike of the Kurd tribes by forming them into a special militia on the Cossack model. This militia, called the Hamidie, after the reigning Sultan, their organizer, comprises 206 squadrons. Every man furnishes his own equipment and mount and is armed with a lance. So far the Hamidie have only succeeded in earning for themselves an unenviable notoriety on account of their outrages in Armenia, and they form a dangerous element in the army at large.

Lastly, there is on paper at least—a large local reserve called the Ilave. The latter are composed of men, principally Asiatics, exempt hitherto from military service, together with the overflow of the annual contingent of Osmanli tribes. There are said to be 600 battalions of Ilave, but in peace each battalion consists only of a permanent cadre of nine officers and twelve non-commissioned officers. The Mustafiz have no organization of any kind except in time of war; nevertheless they are very far from being a negligible quantity, for two divisions were mustered with ease toward the end of the recent war with Greece.

The Nizam are splendid soldiers, their long term of service adding greatly to their effectiveness, and the Redif are almost their equals. Indeed the portion most worthy of note in the Turkish military organization is the Redif. These troops possess permanent cadres, composed of all the officers necessary for the mobilization of the units, and Turkish officers consider it a distinction to be appointed to the Redif. Each of the seven military districts is divided into four divisional areas, these again being partitioned into subdivisions corresponding to the different units of the Redif, down to and including the company. The captains reside in the midst of their company district, and attend to the training of the men, who are called out usually for one month every two years.

At the present time the Ottoman Empire can mobilize nineteen army corps, twelve of which are Redif, while the total armed strength, excluding the gendarmes and the Mustafiz, is as follows:

400,000	10,000
320 battalions of Nizam infantry	224,000
374 battalions of Redif infantry	280,000
666 battalions of Ilave infantry	690,000
200 regiments of Nizam and Redif cavalry	25,000
225 batteries of horse, field, mountain and howitzer artillery	28,000
145 companies of siege and fortress artillery	29,000
Technical troops	10,000
206 squadrons of Hamidie cavalry	35,000
Grand total	1,310,000

—St. James' Gazette.

CONCERNING THE THUMB.

It's a Lot of Trouble, as Scientist and Small Boy Agree.

A medical writer in the Frankfurter Zeitung has discovered that the white lines which cross the finger nails, particularly the thumb nails, are signs of disturbances in the organism at the time they were formed. His observation is that forty-six per cent. of the criminals have these lines, forty-three per cent. of idiots and fifty per cent. of lunatics. He believes that the lines denote some degeneracy of the upper nervous system and that they are not purely physical, but are connected with physical, moral and intellectual change.

This is probably the first time that medical science has honored the thumb with so much attention, although it long ago found its way in literature. Formerly the thumb was held in high regard by the superstitious.

"By the pricking of my thumbs," something wicked this way comes," chanted the First Witch in "Macbeth," and Shakespeare's consideration of the thumb as a dramatic quality is again shown in the servants' quarrel in "Romeo and Juliet."

"Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?"

For to bite the thumb at a neighbor was an act against the honor of either a Montague or a Capulet, and so came the first clash in the great love tragedy. The theory that the ball of the thumb is marked by different lines in each person is made the hobby of the chief character in Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson," who collected the thumb prints of all with whom he came in contact, and thus eventually cleared the mystery of the changed babies.

The modern palmist reads character in the thumb, and the person whose thumb is supple and may be bent far back toward the wrist is said to be capable of great influence over others. Then there is the broad, flat thumb, that denotes strength, and the tapering thumb, that is supposed to give its possessor intellect.

Now a German specialist has made a study of the thumb nail; a hasty examination will disclose whether one is normally or abnormally classed. The proportion of normally constituted persons who have white lines on their thumbs is only from ten to eleven per cent., according to this authority, the largest percentage, seventy-five, being among those who are periodically dangerous lunatics. With this discovery in view it is perhaps as well to examine the thumb nails of an acquaintance before being too free or friendly.

At the same time science, superstition and fiction have not disclosed the thumb nearly so well as the boy at school who had it as a subject for his composition:

"The thumb is a lot of trouble. The baby has to be slapped for putting it in its mouth and hollers, and it is also the place where you hit when the hammer misses where you want to put it and makes pa-had."

The German specialist certainly agrees with the boy. The thumb is a lot of trouble.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"An Addah, by Jove."

The English golfers who were in Boston were rather a jolly lot, and quite unlike what was expected of them by many of the American players. Instead of a lot of graybeards, they were all comparatively young fellows, all but one graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and that one is still attending New College. There were several things about them which impressed the Americans, the most striking of which, of course, was that they played golf remarkably well. Their lack of self-consciousness, however, was almost as noticeable. While expressing their surprise at the excellence of the American golf courses and the beauty of the North Shore, they were never really enthusiastic, although so described in more than one paper. The almost childlike simplicity of some of the players was refreshing as well as amusing. In a practical round at Myopia one of the players had driven his ball into the rough grass, and when nearing it saw a snake in close proximity.

"Ah, old chap!" he called out to his opponent, "what do you think I've got there with my ball?"

"I can't imagine, I'm shuah," was the reply.

"It's an addah, by Jove!" exclaimed the player.

"An addah! Good," answered his partner; and then remarked, by way of parenthesis, "Fawcay it! Jolly old addah!"—Boston Transcript.

"Come and Measure the Doctor."

Many busy men never go into a haberdashery. Especially is this true of the busy physician—the well-to-do one, of course. The other day a corpulent Broadway haberdasher received a note asking that a clerk be sent at 10:30 a. m. to measure Dr. So-and-so for shirts. The clerk was on time. The doctor was in a hurry.

"I won't be able to give you much time," he said. "I want twelve full dress shirts, twelve pleated, ordinary wear, all modest. The sleeves of the last were a little wrong. Here, measure my arm. Make the rest follow the four-in-hands, also; handsome, but not striking designs, divided between light and dark. You may pick them out. Good-day."

The order took just seven minutes. But the haberdasher said that he is not enthusiastic about sending out clerks, for they may be needed inside, and again, when a customer comes in the store he sees other things that he wants. An advance of ten per cent. is usually charged when the clerk goes to the house.—New York Press.

Rabbits and Mole in Floods.

In some of the rabbit-infested places visited by the recent floods it is wonderful what numbers of rabbits were to be seen as soon as the water went away. The bunny is not amphibious. Mole-catchers will tell you that the moles, in case of flood, will swim a long way, often using sticks or any fotsam for rafts, until they come to a piece of ground above the water mark; but we never have credited the rabbit with the like waterman's capabilities. It is quite certain, however, that a great many of them must be more cunning or more strong in dealing with the problems presented by a deluge than we are apt to give them credit for.—London Country Life.